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OCTOBER 1999

TERRORISM R E V I E W

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Terrorism Review
October 1999

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This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to

Information available as of 31 October 1999 was used in this Review except where otherwise noted.

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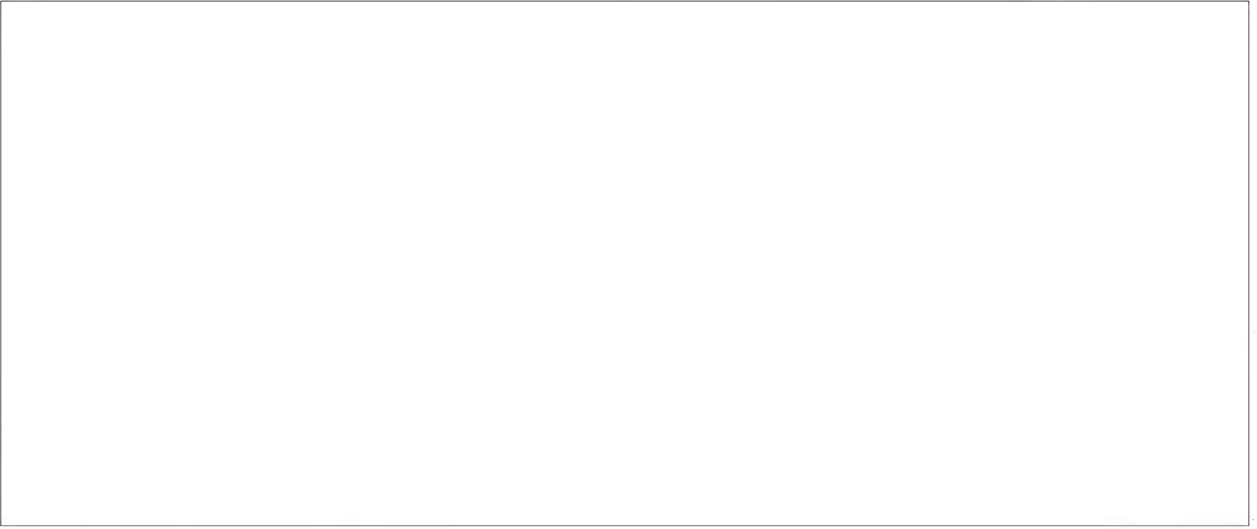


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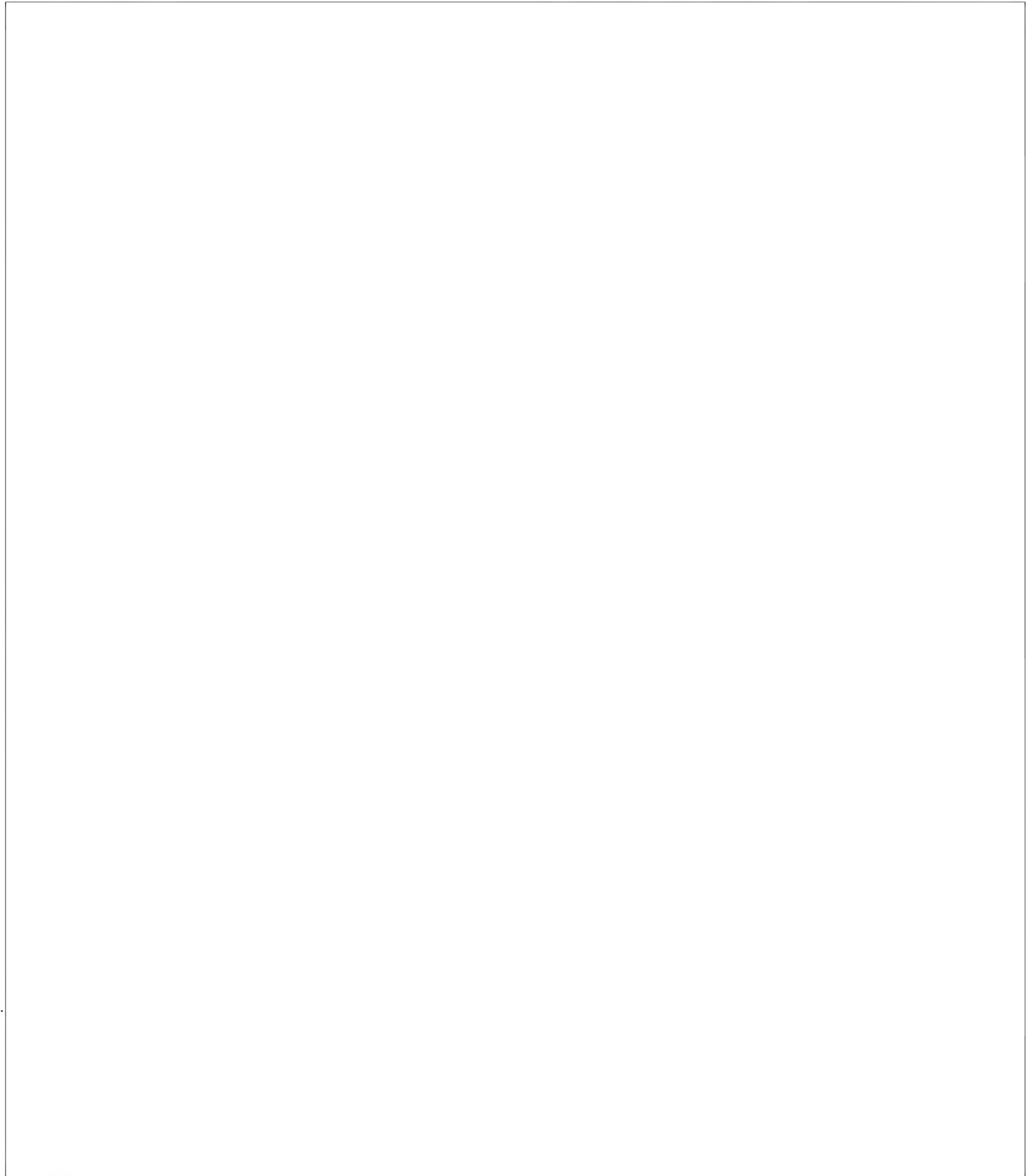
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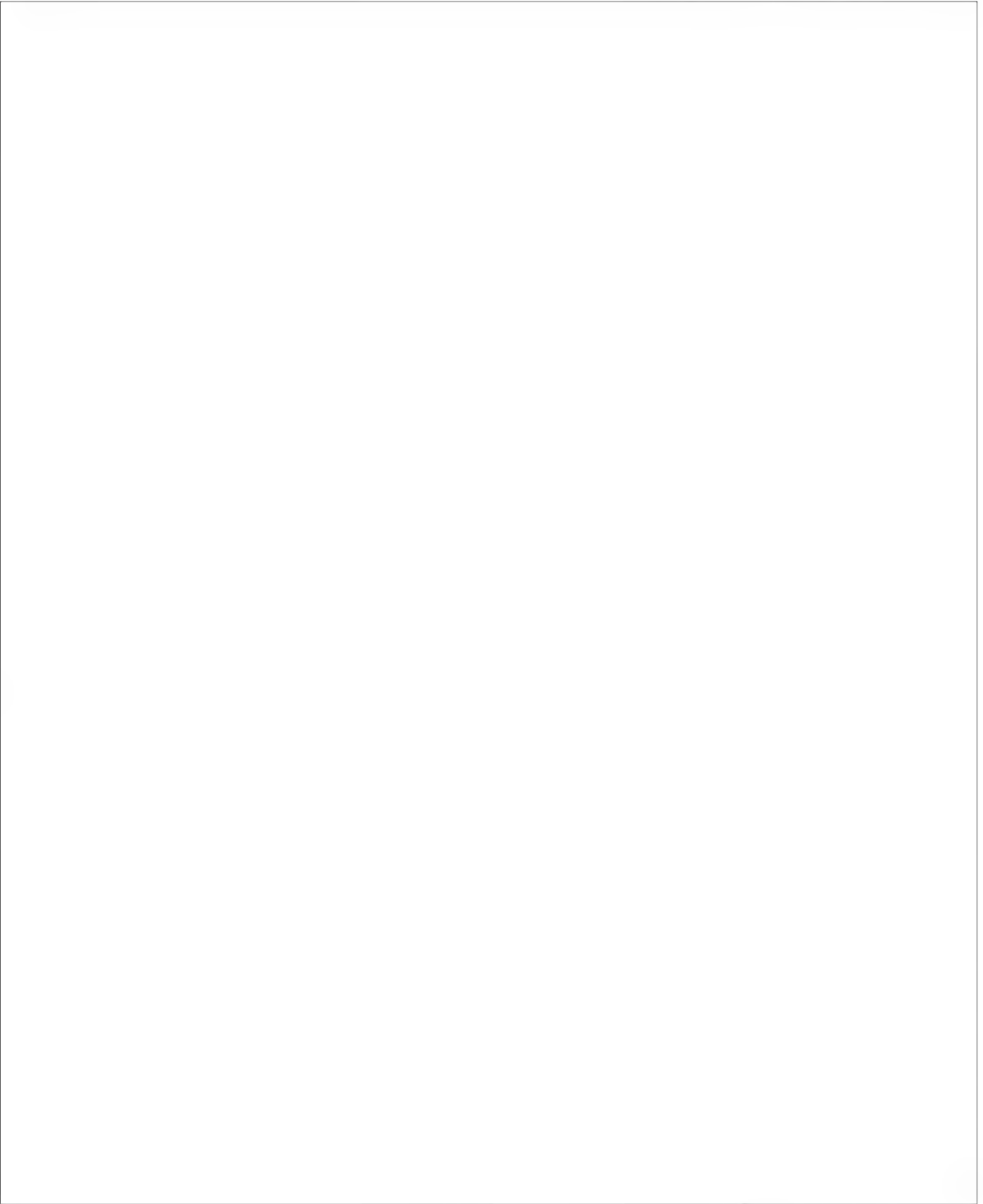


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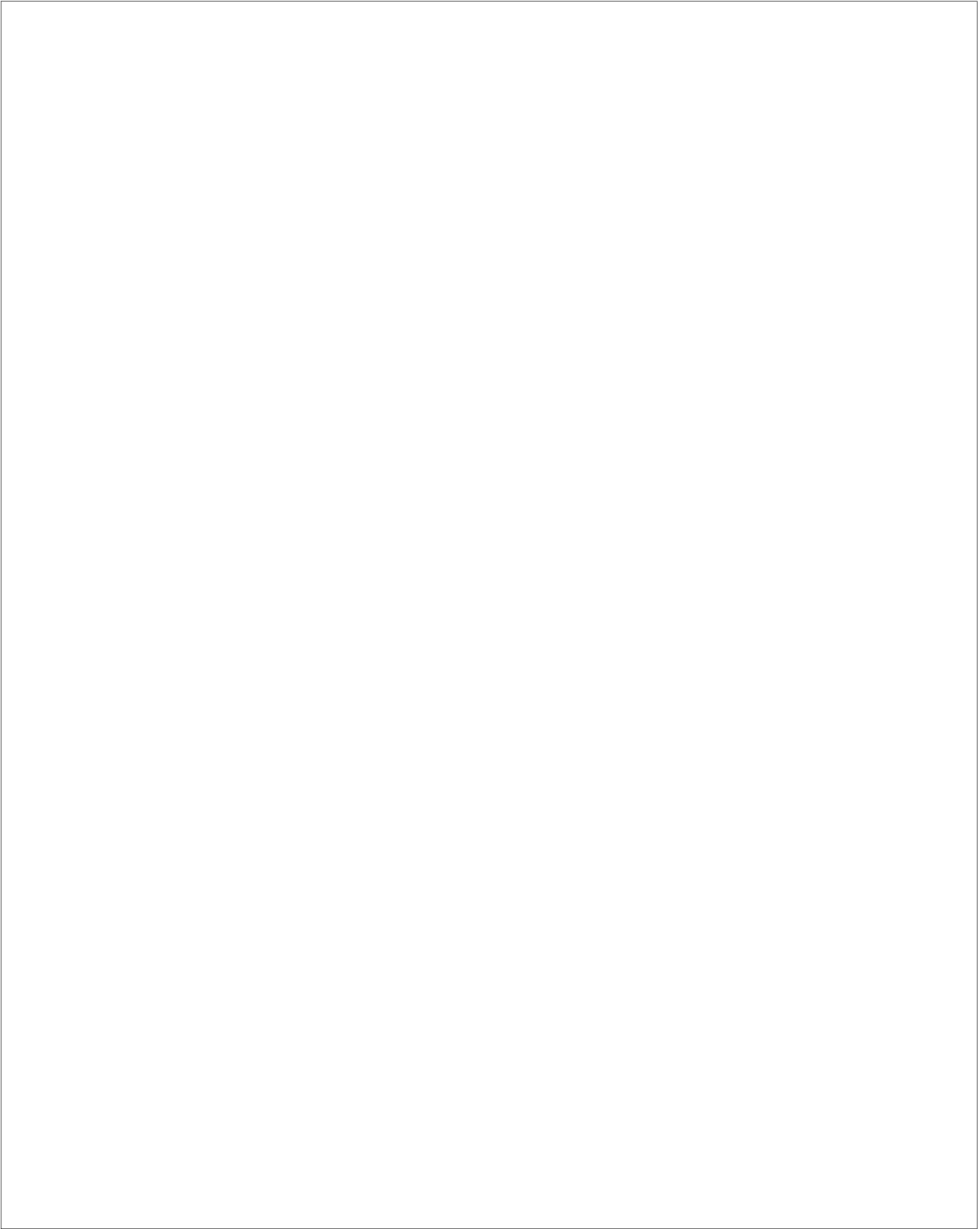
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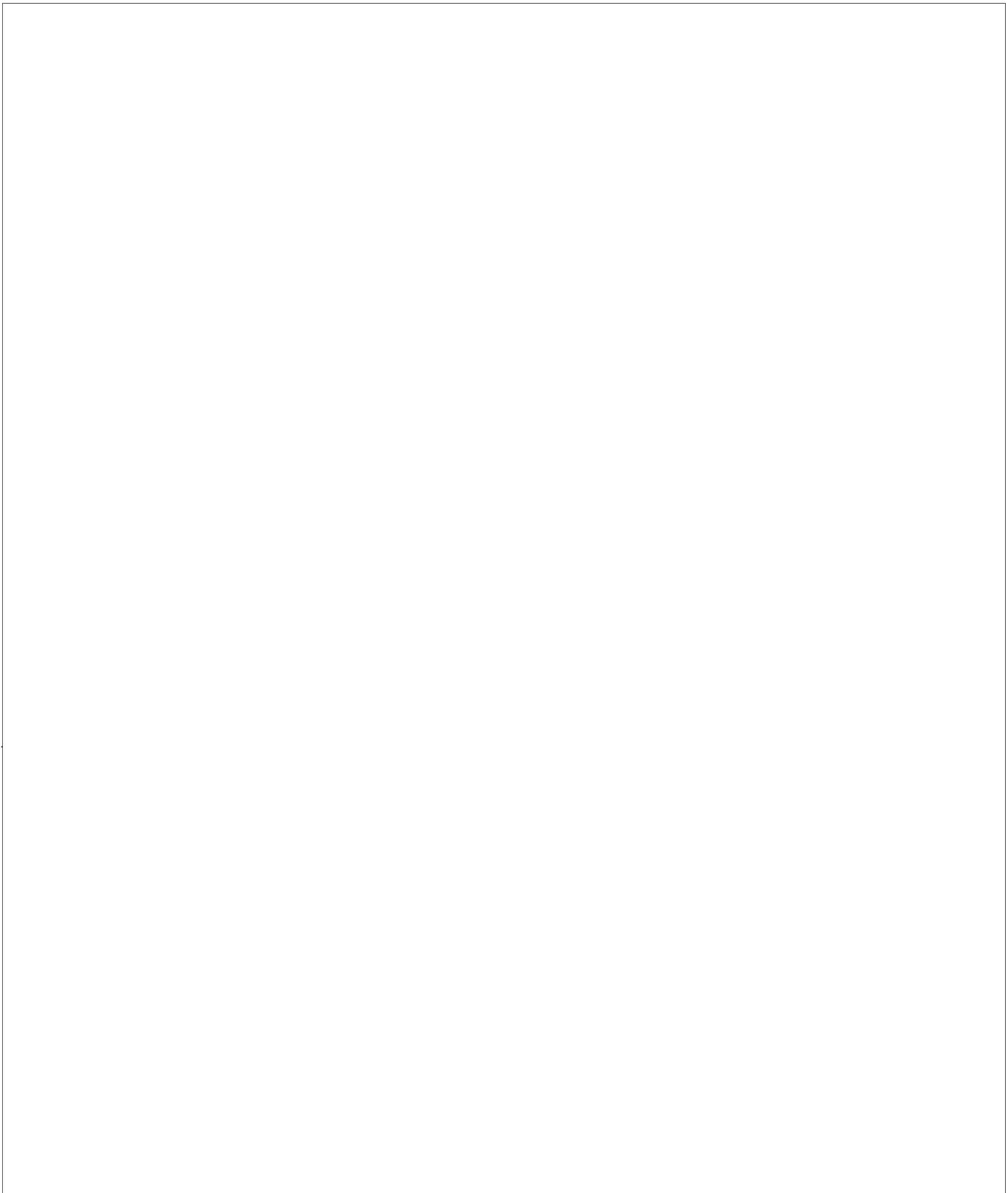


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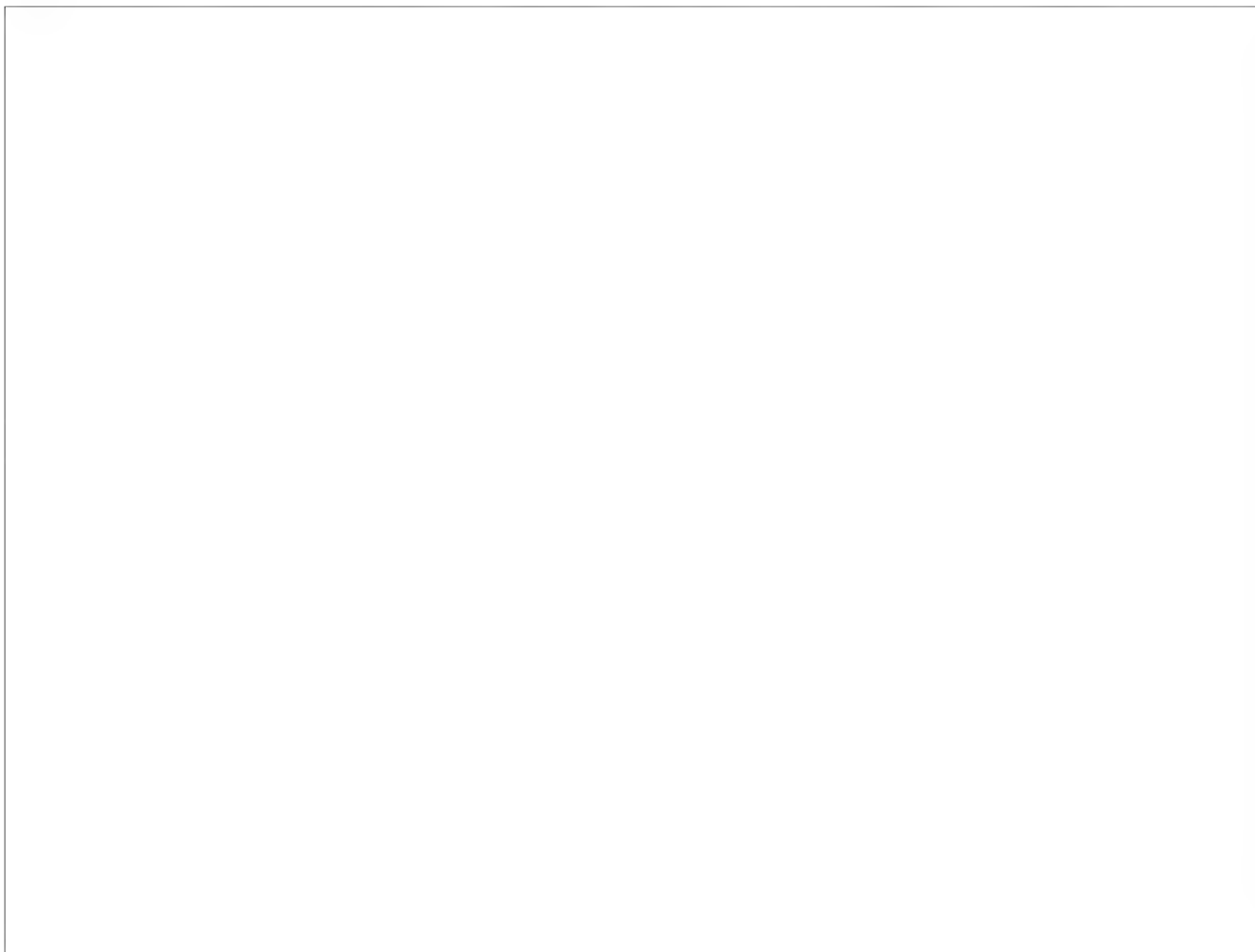
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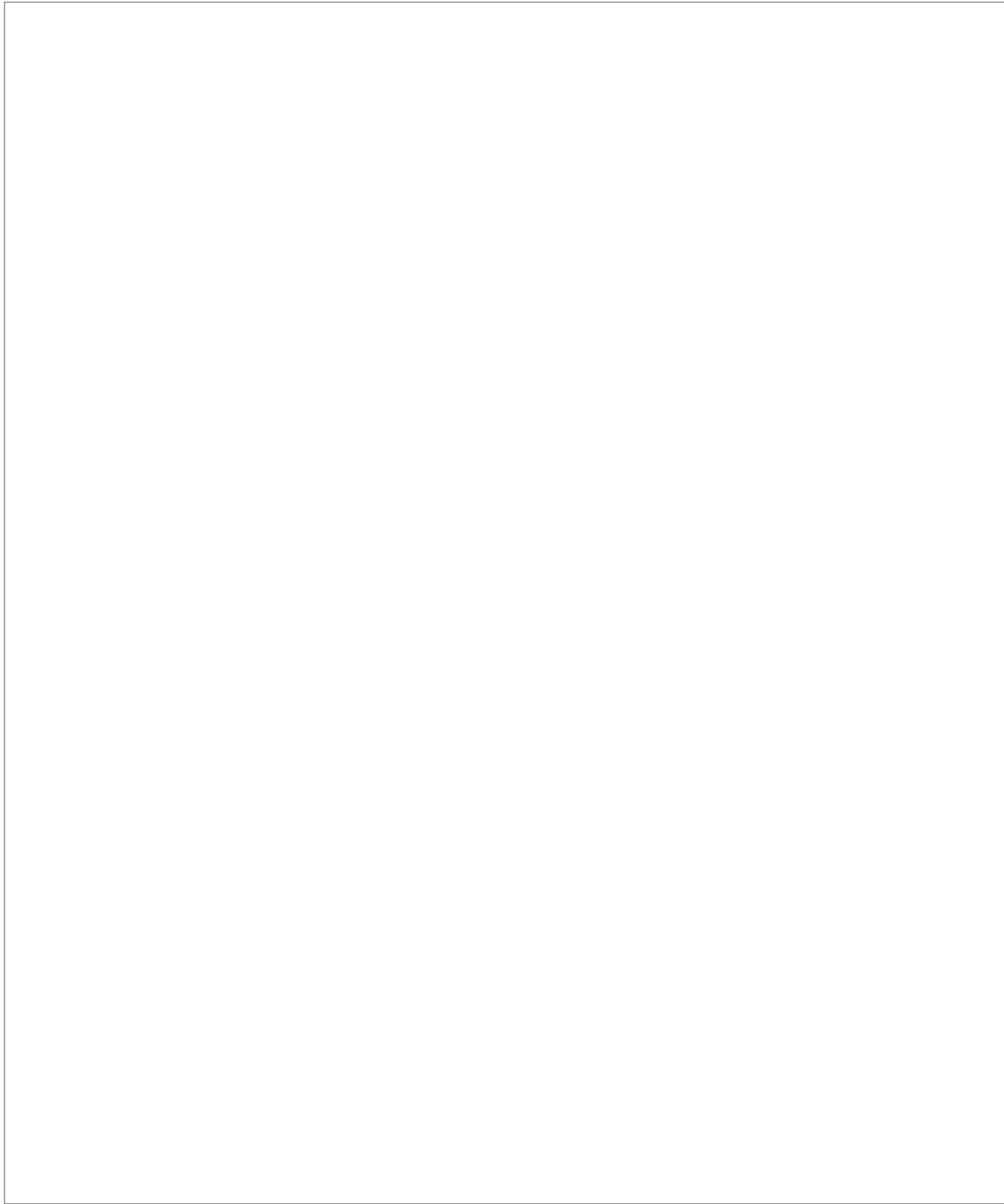
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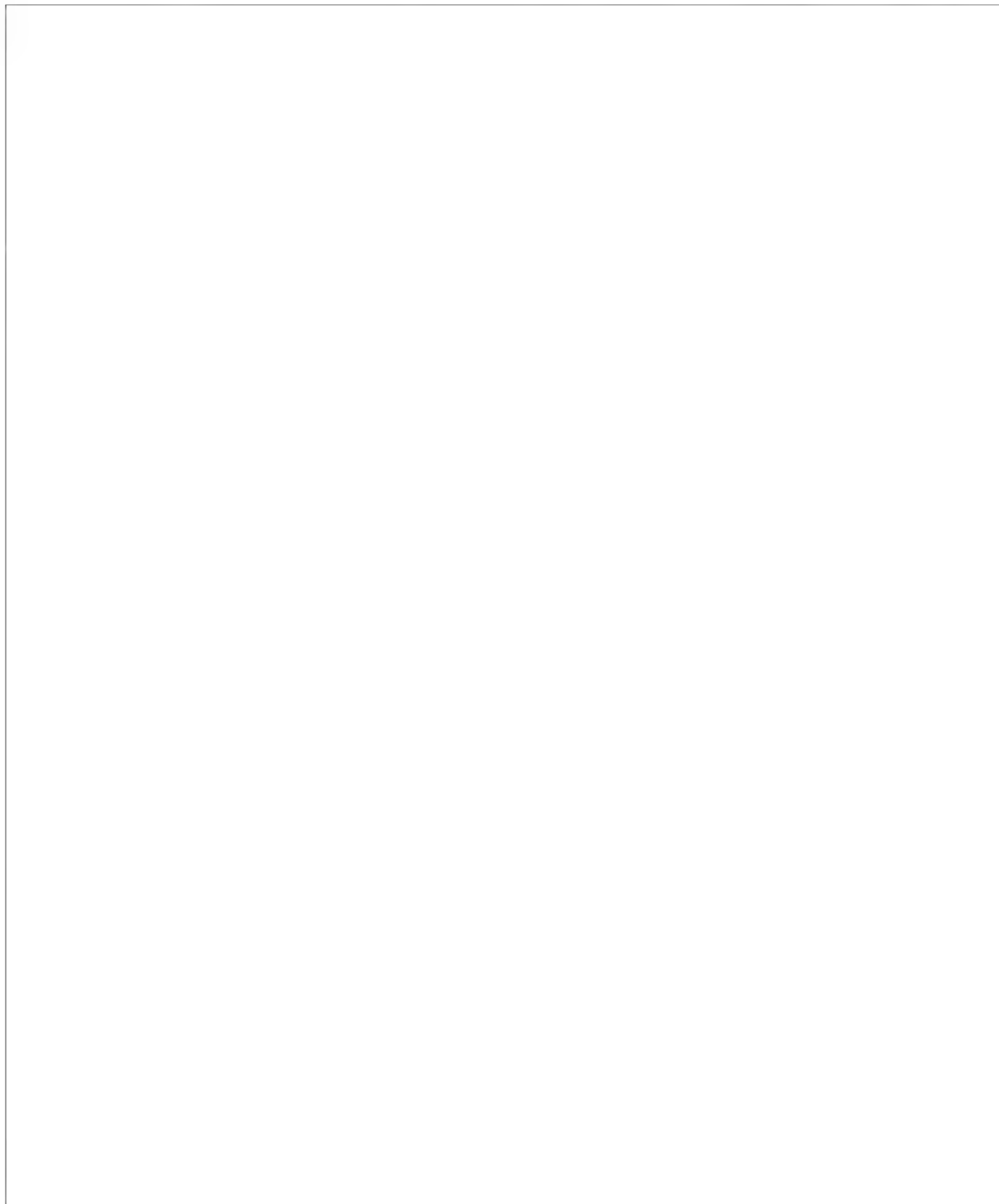
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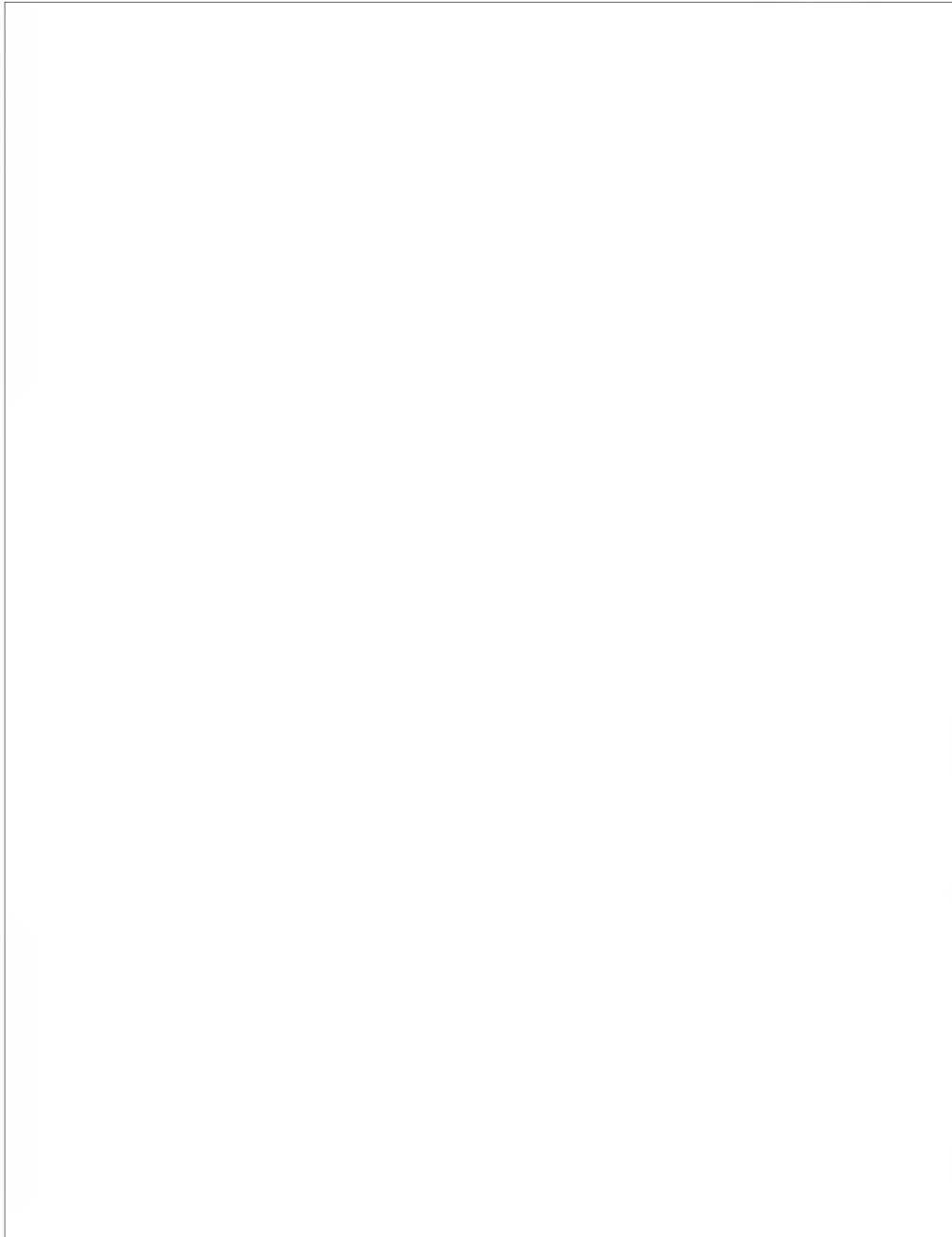
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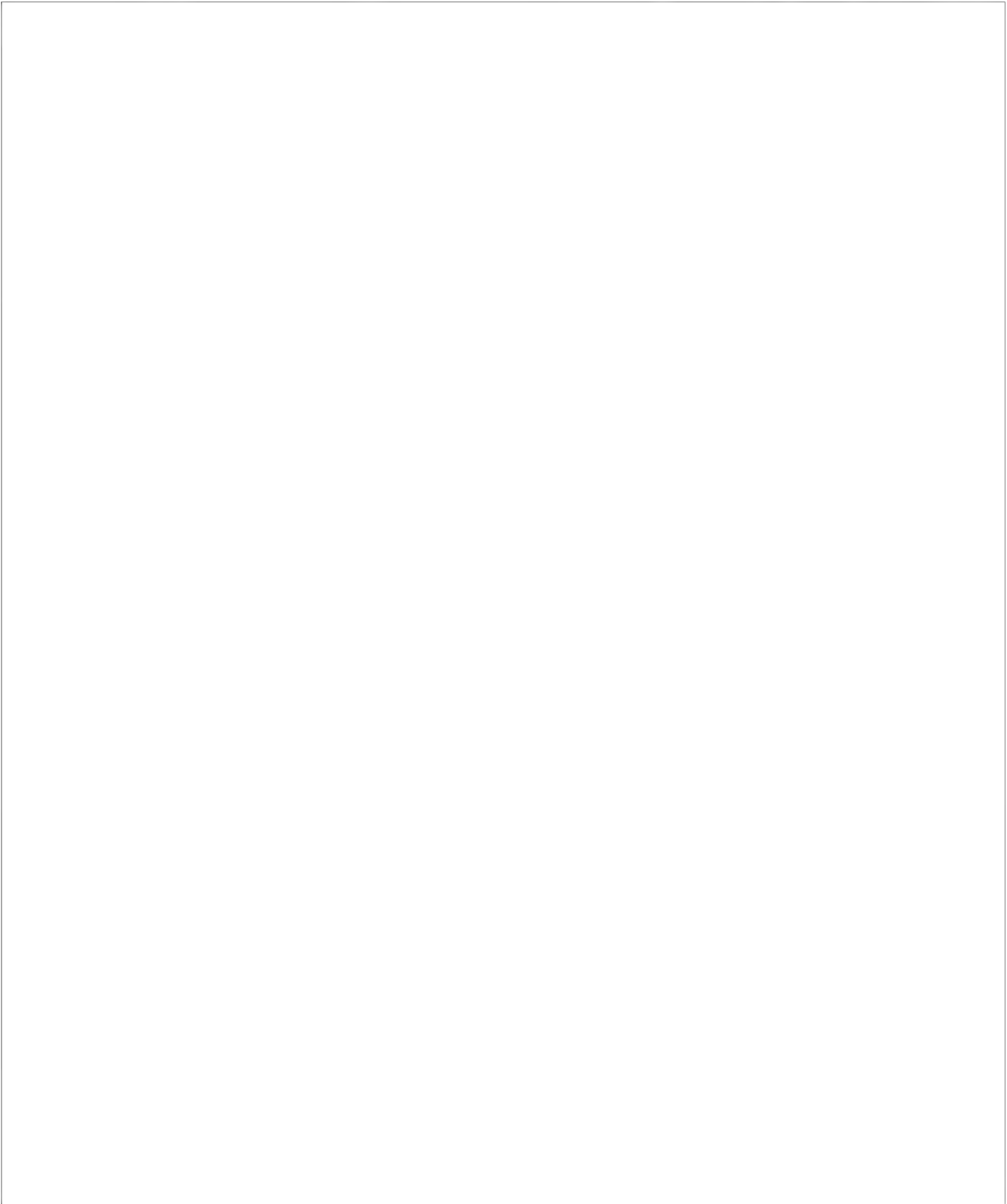
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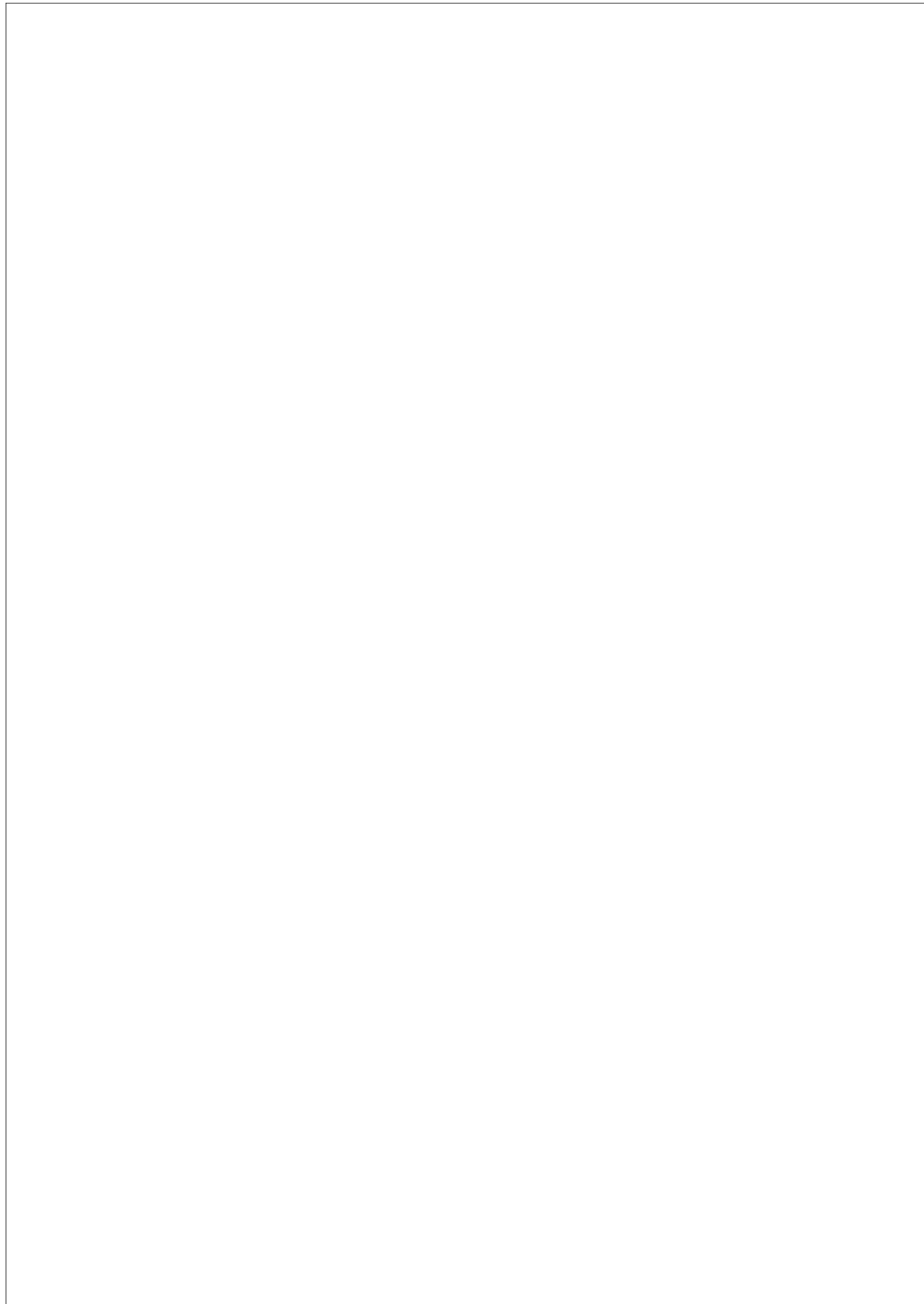
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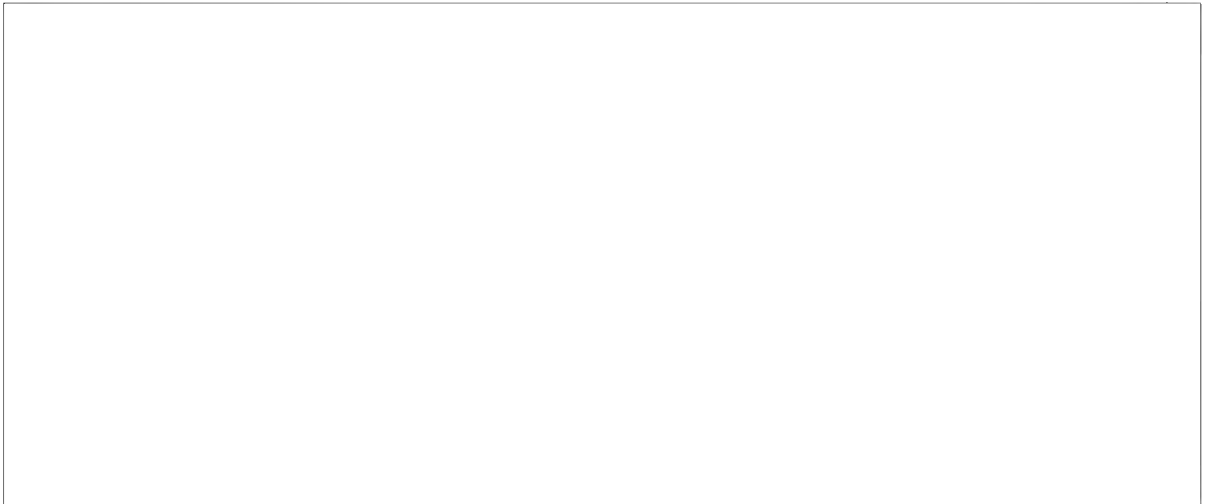
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The Terrorism Diary for November and December 1999

Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event. (U)

November 1983	Peru. Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
13 November 1995	Saudi Arabia. Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
17 November 1973	Greece. Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.
26 November 1954	Sri Lanka. LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.
29 November 1947	Palestine. Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.
3 December 1934	Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman.
9 December 1987	Palestinians. Outbreak of the Palestinian Intifadah, when youths engaged in throwing stones at Israeli troops to protest an accident in the Gaza Strip in which an Israeli motorist killed Palestinian pedestrians.
10 December 1966	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
13 December 1981	Poland. Imposition of martial law.
14 December 1983	Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
16 December 1971	Bahrain. Independence Day.
17 December 1996	Peru. MRTA Takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
21 December 1948	Ireland. Proclamation of republic.

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<i>21 December 1967</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
<i>23 December 1933</i>	<i>Japan.</i> Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
<i>24 December 1951</i>	<i>Libya.</i> Independence Day.
<i>26 December</i>	<i>Peru.</i> Birthday of Mao Zedong. Usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.
<i>28 December</i>	<i>Latin America.</i> Equivalent of US April Fools' Day, traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.

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Chronology of International Terrorism—August-September 1999

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

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Africa

8 September

Nigeria: Local press reported gunmen kidnapped an Indian citizen in Bayelsa state. No one claimed responsibility and no demands were made. On 15 September, the gunmen released the hostage unharmed. No ransom was paid. The kidnapping bears the hallmark of ethnic Ijaw youths. []

19 September

Sudan: In Tiyan village, unidentified militants bombed an oil pipeline jointly owned by Sudan, Canada, China, and Malaysia, causing minor damage. The National Democratic Alliance claimed responsibility, but the emblem of the Ummah Liberation Army was found at the site of the blast. []

Asia

30 August

India: [] Muslim separatists opened fire on a taxi in Hanjiweera, killing four police officers and their driver. []

6 September

Indonesia: Unidentified assailants opened fire on the Australian Consulate and at the Ambassador's vehicle in Dili, causing no injuries or damage. []

8 September

India: A bomb exploded at a polling booth in Thanamandi, causing major damage but no injuries. [] Muslim separatists are suspected. []

India: On the Surankote-Punch road a bomb exploded in front of a motorcade carrying Jammu and Kashmir's chief minister, causing no injuries and no damage. No one claimed responsibility but Muslim militants are suspected. []

9 September

India: [] an unidentified assailant threw a handgrenade into a jeep in Doda, injuring two police officers and eight others. Muslim separatists are suspected []

13 September

India: Muslim insurgents ambushed a convoy carrying a government minister in Tanemarg, injuring a bodyguard and three civilians, []
[] The Hizbul Mujahedin claimed responsibility. []

17 September

India: Press sources reported that an unidentified militant threw a handgrenade at an army patrol near a bus station in Shopian, wounding two soldiers and 24 others. Muslim militants are suspected. []

India: [] Muslim militants shot and killed a local politician in Baramula district []

India: In Kupwara district, suspected Muslim militants opened fire on a politician's motorcade. No one was injured, according to press reports. []

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20 September *India: Unidentified militants shot and killed a National Conference Party member at his home in Baramula, according to press reports. Muslim militants are suspected.* []

20 September *Indonesia: Press sources reported that unidentified assailants opened fire on the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, causing minor damage but no injuries.* []

Indonesia: Approximately 40 students occupied the Australian Consulate, causing minor damage but no injuries. []

24 September *Indonesia: [] an unidentified assailant fired three shots at the Australian Embassy, causing minor damage but no injuries.* []

Eurasia

27 August *Russia: [] unidentified assailants kidnapped the General Director of the Coca Cola Company in Volgograd and demanded a \$50,000 ransom. The hostage, a Filipino citizen, managed to escape later the same day. No one claimed responsibility.* []

[]

7 September *Lithuania: Police discovered and safely defused a bomb at the Russian-owned Lukoil oil terminal, causing no injuries and no damage. No one claimed responsibility.* []

[]

14 September *Greece: Four incendiary devices exploded underneath three vehicles bearing Russian and Albanian diplomatic plates, causing major damage. A group calling itself Revolutionary Popular Front claimed responsibility. Authorities discovered a note proclaiming a dislike for US-Greek relations at each site. No arrests have been made.* []

20 September *Denmark: Press accounts reported unidentified assailants firebombed the Austrian Embassy, causing minor damage but no injuries. Red Army Faction (RAF) supporters claimed responsibility in a letter. The attack was in retaliation for the killing of an RAF terrorist by Austrian police.* []

26 September *Turkey: A bomb exploded outside a Red Crescent building in Istanbul, causing minor damage but no injuries, according to press accounts. No one claimed responsibility.* []

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Latin America

31 August

Colombia: Near Buenaventura, local press reported Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels stormed the Anchicaya hydroelectric plant, detaining 168 persons. No one was injured in the attack. The rebels released several hostages unharmed later that day. On 4 September FARC released 58 hostages, and on 5 September the rebels released all remaining hostages unharmed. The Pacific Energy Enterprise (EPSA) power plant is jointly operated by US, Colombian, and Venezuelan companies [redacted]

10 September

Chile: In Santiago, [redacted] suspected Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front militants detonated a small explosive device outside a McDonald's restaurant, causing minimal damage and no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

11 September

Ecuador: [redacted] 25 to 30 armed FARC rebels kidnapped 12 Westerners in Sucumbios province. Eight of the hostages, one US citizen and seven Canadian nationals, work for a US-based oil pipeline company. The remaining hostages—three Spanish nationals and one Belgian citizen—are tourists. Ecuadorian police rescued one Canadian hostage later that day. FARC officials deny participating in the kidnapping. No demands have been made. [redacted]

13 September

Colombia: [redacted] suspected National Liberation Army (ELN) or FARC rebels dynamited the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, causing a 1,000-barrel oil spill. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Middle East

6 September

Yemen: Yemeni tribesmen kidnapped three Sudanese teachers in the Ma'rib region, according to press reports. On 17 September the tribesmen released the teachers unharmed. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

12 September

Yemen: Unidentified tribesmen blew up a section of the pipeline owned and operated by Hunt Oil and Exxon Corporation, causing minor damage, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—August-September 1999

The incidents listed below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

India

On 23 August in Tinsukia district, according to press sources, *United Liberation Front of Assam* detonated a bomb beneath a police vehicle, killing two officers and injuring four others.

On 13 September near Medeak, approximately 50 *People's War Group* members attacked a police station, killing three officers, injuring two, and causing major damage.

Eurasia

Russia

On 5 September in Buynaksk, unidentified assailants detonated a car bomb near a military housing barracks, killing 64 persons and injuring 146 others. On 9 September a telephone caller claimed responsibility on behalf of Dagestani/Chechen rebels.

On 9 September in Moscow, unidentified assailants bombed an apartment building, killing 90 persons and injuring 249 others. No one claimed responsibility.

On 13 September in Moscow, according to press accounts, unidentified individuals bombed an apartment building, killing 118 persons and injuring four others. No one claimed responsibility.

On 16 September in Volgograd, press accounts reported unidentified individuals detonated a truck bomb outside an apartment building, killing 17 persons and injuring 310 others. Police suspect Islamic rebels from Dagestan and/or Chechnya.

Europe

Corsica (France)

On 5 September in Ajaccio, assailants detonated a bomb at the city's tax office, causing major damage but no injuries, according to press reports. The *National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC)* claimed responsibility.

On 18 September in Ajaccio, local press reported unidentified individuals bombed five buildings belonging to the Departmental Amenities Directorate in five separate cities, causing major damage to all buildings but no injuries. On 21 September the *Armata Corsa* claimed responsibility.

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On 22 September in Ajaccio, according to local press, unidentified individuals bombed eight aircraft at a flying club, causing major damage but no injuries. Local authorities suspect the *FLNC*. [redacted]

Northern Ireland (UK)

On 30 August in Belfast, according to press accounts, unidentified assailants beat a 15-year-old in an apparent "punishment" attack, causing minor injuries. Suspected *Irish Republican Army* members ordered the boy to leave Northern Ireland or face execution. [redacted]

On 15 September in Ballycastle, unidentified individuals firebombed a shop, causing major damage but no injuries, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Spain

On 11 September in Vitoria, according to press accounts, a bomb exploded at a residence, injuring one person and causing minor damage. The attack bears the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* hallmark. [redacted]

Turkey

On 29 August in Dersim, according to press accounts, a *Turkish Worker Peasant Liberation Army* suicide bomber detonated the explosives he was wearing outside a Governor's office, but no other injuries occurred. [redacted]

[redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

On 19 September in Antioquia department, approximately 200 *National Liberation Army* rebels kidnapped 30 persons at a false roadblock. [redacted]
the rebels dynamited a bridge before fleeing. [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 10 September in Hassi Bahbah, armed militants killed seven persons, according to press reports. *The Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is probably responsible. [redacted]

Egypt

On 7 September in Cairo, [redacted] an unidentified assailant armed with a knife and a vial of acid attacked President Mubarak and wounded him slightly. [redacted]

Iran

On 16 September in Mushhad, [redacted] a bomb placed in a mausoleum rubbish cart exploded, killing two persons, wounding 10 others, and causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Lebanon

On 8 September in Saidi, [redacted] a bomb exploded outside the customs office, damaging several cars. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]